

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXVII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1914

NO 24

## WOMAN BURNS TO DEATH

Woman of Eighty of Highwood is Victim of Terrible Tragedy Monday

SON ALSO BADLY BURNED

A Tennis Flannel Slumbering Robe Caught Fire While Starting Fire, and Help Arrives Too Late

Mrs. Roberg, an aged woman of Highwood, who had attended 30 or more years, was the victim of a terrible tragedy Monday morning when her slumbering robe, made of tennis flannel, caught fire as she entered the sitting room of her home and started to poke up the fire a little.

The gown caught fire and the burns which resulted, proved fatal to Mrs. Roberg, at eleven o'clock at night, some fifteen hours after the accident occurred.

A son, Charles, who endeavored to save his mother's life, when she screamed for help, was also badly burned about the hands, but he will not retain any permanent effects after the wounds heal. The tragedy is one of the saddest that has occurred in Highwood in a long time. The aged woman was well known there as are also her two sons, Charles and Axel. They have lived there many years.

In the early morning hours, the aged woman arose, and going into the sitting room, started to poke up the fire in the round heater which heats the place. Her belief is that either her sleeve caught fire or that the fuzzy substance which is characteristic of tennis flannel caught fire by rubbing against the stove.

At any rate the son, Charles, soon heard his mother shouting:

"Come in quick, Charlie I'm afire."

The son rushed in, saw his mother ablaze and hurried to the bedroom, where he seized blankets and rushed back into the room, throwing them about his aged mother. The flames in the meantime had spread all over the gown and penetrated her under garments, reaching her body. The son, however, rolled her on the floor. In the blankets and finally managed to extinguish the flames.

A doctor was called and for a time it was felt she might recover as the burns did not appear to be very deep. Everything possible was done for her but the burns proved worse than at first were indicated and her death occurred before midnight.

**Tree That Lightning Avoids.**  
Natives of South Africa have said regarding the mopane tree, which is often struck, "lightning hates it," but they say that the mopane tree is never touched.

**Paraguay's Rich Forests.**  
Paraguay has valuable forest resources, the most important of which is quebracho, particularly rich in tannin.

**Training Animals.**  
The psychology of animals is curiously like that of young children. Interest must be won; it cannot be forced. No appeal, save a direct one to instinct, is admissible. Penalties are quite meaningless except as obstacles in a particular path, and as such they must never arouse active fear. It will be seen therefore that the opportunities for cruelty are necessarily limited. Trainers may abuse their charges, but each time they do so they court disaster.

**Must Be in the Blood.**  
A London cat is said to relish feeds of pastry, chocolate, blackberries, tomatoes, egg shells, and even wood as a variety on the general feline fish and meat diet. But many a landlady has credited her cat with even a more catholic taste when her lodger began to think he missed things.

**Cancel.**  
Conciliat. lose a man more friends and gains him more enemies than any other folio, perhaps yices, in the world. It makes him harsh to his inferiors and disrespectful to his betters.

## BRIDE SHOWS WHO IS BOSS ON HER WEDDING DAY

The following is what the Chicago Examiner has to say in regard to the wedding of Miss Margaret Bohrn of Channel Lake:

Harold L. Batting, general manager of the Schulte Optical Company, Chicago, found out Saturday who was in charge of his wedding. The bride was. This surprised Batting—but he went through with the ceremony.

The bride was Miss Margaret Bohrn, until recently one of the New York buyers for Marshall Field & Co. She received a letter from Mr. Batting while he was in Tennessee on business advising her that she would be married at her home in Antioch. She decided however that her fiancé was mistaken. Saturday morning Batting arrived in Chicago, rushed by taxicab to the Northwestern depot—without other incident than being arrested for speeding and negotiating his release—and hurried to Waukegan to get the license.

Miss Bohrn had decided to be married in Chicago. When she found out where Mr. Batting was she frowned in momentary perplexity, then called the marriage license clerk at Waukegan by phone.

"A person named Batting will ask for a license to marry another named Bohrn," she said. "Don't let him have it."

"Who are you?" demanded the startled clerk.

"I'm the bride," and Miss Bohrn hung up.

Mr. Batting came back to Chicago so fast that he could not be arrested for speeding. In consternation he plunged into the Chicago home of the bride—who has two. She greeted him with calm affection.

"I got the license in Chicago," she said. "We'll be married here."

"Yes'm," said Mr. Batting.

**"Who Was The Goat?"**

Tuesday evening of this week the moon shone its brightest, the snow sparkled in its rays, the thermometer was above zero, and what better time could be chosen for a coon hunt. At least so a party of practical jokers seemed fit to inform the "goat." Accordingly all arrangements were made to meet on the shore of Silver Lake at 7:30 o'clock, the goat to bring an axe, a crowbar and a lantern. At the appointed hour he bravely shouldered the afore mentioned paraphanelia and started across fields toward the lake, whistling a merry tune, the chorus of which he sang, the words running something like this, "The night is warm, the moon doth shine, Coon oh, coon you'll soon be mine." With visions of coon steak, coon pie and roast coon, adorning the festive board, still in his mind, he at last reached the appointed spot and seeing no one else about he seated himself upon a log and proceeded to await the coming of others, after a wait of a couple of hours during which those tempting visions only served to tantalize his increasing hunger, he decided to return home. Once more he shouldered the paraphanelia, but neither whistling nor singing he retraced his steps. A telephone call to the leader of the gang brought out the information that the "bunch" went to the other side of the lake, but the laugh that followed gave rise to the question, "Did the 'bunch' really go at all?"

**Origin of English Words.**  
An analysis of 20,000 English words taken from the New Standard Dictionary shows that 4,842 of these words come from the Latin through French; 3,661 words are of Anglo-Saxon and English origin; 2,880 come directly from Latin; 2,493 are directly or indirectly from the Greek; the American Indian languages supply 102 words; the African languages 32; and Lithuanian and the flat with one word to the credit.

**Neatly Countered.**  
The action at law came up in London. The lawyer was Scotch and the judge was English. The case in argument concerned certain water rights, and the lawyer had frequently to use the word "water," which he pronounced very broad. "Mr. Macpherson," at last interrupted the judge, "do you spell water with two 't's in your country?" "Na, na, my lord," quickly retorted the lawyer, "but we spell manners wi' two 'n's!"

**Advertising Effort Lost.**  
Advertising is difficult in Central and South America because so large a part of the people can neither read nor write.

**Queer.**  
One queer thing about a woman is that she will live with and depend for her living upon a man who is never able to do anything to suit her.

## ASSOCIATIONS IN BIG MERGER

Farmers Believe That Such a Federation Would be Greatly to Their Advantage

COMMITTEE NOW AT WORK

Idea Was Conceived at Farmers' Institute Last Month—Hope to Have It Effective Next Year.

Believing that their greatest strength and usefulness lies in union, members of various farm organizations all over the country are considering very seriously the proposition of forming a federation. Such a federation would include the Farmers' Institute, the Lake County Milk Dealers' association, the Lake County Soil Improvement association and all other clubs and associations which have for their purpose the promoting of the best interests of the farmers in order that all may work together in harmony and to the best possible advantage.

The necessity of such a federation was brought up at the annual Farmers' Institute which closed an interesting session in Gurnee a few days ago. A committee was appointed to see the heads of the various organizations, learn their sentiment toward such a federation and report back in a couple of weeks. This committee will urge very strongly the necessity of joining forces and it is expected that each separate association will see the logic of this reasoning.

It is pointed out that in case a federation were to be formed, that one day a year would be set aside and would be observed for each member of the united body. For example, there would be a day or a week set apart for the annual poultry show. This would have the support of all the other organizations with members in all parts of the country.

Then at another period the Farmers' Institute would take place and again the federation would back the move and render all possible support. This same would be true with regard to the Milk Dealers Association as a day would be set aside as dairy day, another as soil improvement day, etc.

Under the present plan of holding each of these events separately the expense is doubled or trebled and it is to prevent this that the suggestion for union is made. It is pointed out that with the money is saved the affair could be promoted upon a larger and better scale and more good would result to all concerned.

Those who took up the proposed plan at the Farmers' Institute and who still are bending every effort to see it put into effect declare it is the best plan of its kind that ever has been presented, and they are anxious to see the members of the other organizations take it up and help to boost it. It is the hope of the friends of the plan that it can be put into effect by next year as they feel that no time should be lost.

**Women Make Good.**  
Women sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Finland, and they are often found to be most excellent mariners.

**Rule for Life.**  
So live with men as if God saw you; so speak with God as if men heard you.—Seneca.

**Beyond the Styx.**  
Plato—Let me see: They condemned you to die, but permitted you to choose the manner of your death. Am I right? Socrates—That's right. I told them hemlock juice was my poison. I said ice cream first, but they made me guess again.—Puck.

**Largest Flower.**  
The largest flower in the world grows on the island of Mindanao. Its habitat is far up the Parag mountain, 2,600 feet above the level of the sea. The natives give it the name of Bolo. Its full-blown blossom, five-petaled, is over three feet in diameter, and weighs 22 pounds. The flower was first found in Sumatra and was called Rafflesia Schadenburgii, in honor of its discoverer (whoever he was).

## DUPRE RESIDENCE NEAR DESTRUCTION TUESDAY FORENOON

Tuesday morning about half past nine o'clock the family of John Dupre were routed from their home by the discovery that the roof was on fire, a fact of which they were unaware until a neighbor rapped at the door. A hasty telephone call soon spread the alarm and in a very short time the hose and ladders were on the scene. So strong a headway had the flames gained before discovery that for a time it looked as though the house was doomed and while some were doing their best to subdue the fire others turned their attention to the furniture and in a few moments the house was entirely empty. However the flames were soon under control and in a short time were entirely extinguished. The damage was confined to the roof and attic which were completely destroyed and to the plaster which was badly damaged by water.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a burning chimney igniting the shingles. The damage to the house is roughly estimated at a thousand dollars, besides the usual damage to the furniture caused by smoke and water. There was no insurance.

## Makes Plea for Game Birds.

Springfield, Feb. 13, 1914.—The Game and Fish Commission of the state of Illinois had in mind such terrible storms as are now sweeping over the country when they announced their policy of establishing game preserves. In keeping with this policy, they today call upon all sportsmen, farmers and other people interested in the conservation of game to take whatever steps they possibly can to prevent the perishing of game. An hour a day, especially by persons who know the places frequented by game and a little feed will save more quail than is killed by all the sportsmen in the state.

The Commission desires that this statement be given the widest publicity possible, and call upon the press as well as others to assist them in this effort to conserve the game.

## Chas. Phillips is Dead

Charles Phillips, former county treasurer of Lake county, former circuit clerk of the county, former secretary of the Waukegan school board, for years supervisor from Fremont township, died at his home in Libertyville village, Wednesday, February 18th, following a sickness which was of long duration, his demise thus ending the career of one of the county's most prominent citizens, a man who had held more than the average number of offices usually allotted to an individual and one who had been conspicuous in many public matters. He was 83 years old.

**Keeping Tinware Bright.**  
If new tinware is rubbed over with fresh lard, then thoroughly heated in the oven before it is used, it will be less liable to rust.

**Europe's Land of Sunshine.**  
Spain has more sunshine than any other country in Europe. The yearly average is 3,000 hours. In England it is 1,400.

**Fishes Light Sleepers.**  
All fish sleep at more or less regular intervals, but they do so without closing their eyes, and their slumber as a rule is lighter and more easily disturbed than that of any other living thing.

**Curing a Cold.**  
A doctor's prescription for a cold is to first take a quick acting laxative, then a mustard foot bath, which will relieve most of the cold in the head. If preferred take a general hot bath, remaining in the water twenty minutes with a cold wet cloth tied on the head. But when this whole bath is taken a blanket must be wrapped round the body, or better yet, a soft bath robe slipped on. Take hot lemonade or flaxseed tea.

**Safer Way.**  
"Dat ol' man o' yobs is a purty good provider." "He shows his sense," replied Aunt Chloe. "He wants to keep me busy occupyin' dishes skillet as a utensil instid of a weapon."—Washington Star.

**Fishing by Moonlight.**  
On the Niagara river, in China, moonlight fishing is carried on to a large extent. For this purpose a long, narrow, flat boat, provided on one side with a board sloping down into the water, and painted a bright white, is used. On the other side of this craft is a net stretched vertically on stanchions. The fish, attracted by the white board, jump upon it, and thence into the boat, the net preventing them from falling into the water on the other side.

## BETTER ROADS IS ORDER OF THE DAY

Every Available Resource Should be Utilized to Accomplish this End

PRISONERS ARE AVAILABLE

Warden Allen and State Highway Commissioners Call on Counties and Cities to Make Friendly Contest

At the conference held at Springfield in the office of the Governor on Jan. 8, 1914, between Edward F. Dunne, Governor, Edmund Allen, Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet, and the members of the State Highway Commission, it was shown by the Warden that there were two hundred and fifty trusty prisoners who could be relied on for faithful services and good deportment if permitted to work on the public highways in different parts of the state.

It was first determined that the chief benefits to the commonwealth to be derived by using the convicts outside of the prison walls would be to rehabilitate the men themselves in their own manhood thus preparing them again for citizenship before leaving the penal institution.

It was then shown that the men to be selected were not vicious characters at heart and would not require much guarding and that therefore their keep outside of the penal institution would not exceed fifty cents each per day. It was therefore decided to only charge the communities who should call for their services that amount per day and that this should cover every expense that the communities would incur from the time the convicts left the penitentiary until their return.

It was also decided that it would not be very profitable to the localities to take them to any community for the purpose of constructing less than five miles of highway.

It was further shown that the greatest saving to the locality employing them would be to have them construct macadam roads, and that the state could furnish the crushed stone for making such roads by the community paying the freight on the stone from the prison to the railroad station nearest the scene of the improvement to be made and furnishing teams to haul the stone from the station or stations and scatter it along the route to be improved.

Therefore it was determined that for the city or cities, community or communities who would first provide a fund to meet the expenses necessary under the provisions above stated for the construction of not less than five miles of highway provided the local highway commissioners call for the prisoners, as required by law, the State Highway Commission will at once undertake the construction of such highways. Said road, however, not to be taken over as a State Aid Road, but to be left to the maintenance of the community where it is located.

It will not be necessary for any community to employ more than fifty convicts at any one time to entitle them to this service. This would enable five different localities to work in the manner above provided at the same time.

The construction work may be done on any road under the jurisdiction of the local highway commissioners, which would include any state aid road not under actual construction by the state and county.

All of the cities, counties and communities of the state are hereby given the opportunity to compete for this improvement and to the first community or communities complying with the terms above mentioned, the services will be rendered. Estimates of cost for construction per mile will be given as soon as the location of the road is ascertained. It is desired that such a highway of from ten to eighty miles should be constructed in 1914.

Edmund M. Allen, Warden, State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill.  
By: A. D. Gash,  
S. E. Brant,  
Jas. P. Wilson.

## L. M. HAYNES PASSED AWAY TUESDAY AFTERNOON

When the news of the death of one of Antioch's lifelong residents, Lucius M. Haynes was spread about town Tuesday afternoon it was a surprise to nearly all except the most immediate family, for while it was generally known that he had been in failing health for a number of months past, his decline at the last had been so rapid that very few realized his condition. For years he had been a sufferer from asthma and that coupled with a severe case of heart trouble was responsible for his failing health and when later hardening of the arteries developed nothing could be done to prolong his life and on Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock he passed away after being confined to the house only a few days.

This deceased was born June 25, 1846, in the village of Antioch, which place has been his home ever since. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Grace Letting of Kenosha, and Mrs. Blanche Aubry of Chicago, and two brothers, Millie and R. M. Haynes both of this place.

The funeral services will be held at the home on Friday afternoon at one o'clock, and will be in charge of the Sequoit Lodge A. F. & A. M., of which he has been a member for the past fourteen years.

## Pneumonia is Cause of Death

Mrs. Henry Dietmeyer one of the best known residents of Waukegan, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carl Martin of 819 Washington street, Waukegan, at 2:45 o'clock Tuesday morning following a sickness which dated from an attack of pneumonia a year ago. She never recovered from the attack, having been ailing since.

Mrs. Dietmeyer had lived in Waukegan all her life. Her parents Mr. and Mrs. John McAree moved to that city in 1842 and she was born April 7, 1847, thus being 67 years of age.

## ELECTION NOTICE Special Election, By Petition

Notice is hereby given to the Legal Voters, residents of the town of Antioch, county of Lake and state of Illinois, that a special election will be held in precinct No. two in the Brook bank building, Lake street, and in precinct No. one, in the F. B. Huber Paint shop, on Depot street, in the Village of Antioch, on Tuesday, March 3, 1914. The election is to change from the three Highway Commissioners System to the Single Highway Commissioners System.

In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled: "An Act to Revise the Law in Relation to Roads and Bridges," approved June 27, 1913, in force July 1, 1913.

Polls will open at 7 a. m., and close at 5 o'clock p. m.

Given under my hand this Fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1914.

W. S. Rinear, Town Clerk.

**Her Opportunity.**  
Maid—"I've come to give notice, ma'am." Mistress—"Indeed?" Maid—"And would you give me a good reference, ma'am? I'm going to Mrs. Joana, across the way." Mistress—"The best in the world, Maggie. I hate that woman."—New York Globe.

**British Fond of Hunting.**  
How greatly hunting enters into British social life is shown in the fact that there are, according to a recent computation, 456 recognized packs of hounds in the United Kingdom. Of these England has 384 packs, Ireland 75 packs, and Scotland 17 packs. In round numbers, the packs which hunt the fox and deer total some 9,000 couples of hounds, while of harriers and beagles there are 3,500 couples.

**Protection Against Lightning.**  
Corn necklaces have often been worn for warding off lightning; also an eagle's plume, as that bird is supposed to be quite invulnerable to lightning from its connection with Jupiter. The Romans were also much addicted to wearing bay leaves as a preservative. The laurel, the holly and the fig tree are supposed to be quite free from evil effects of lightning. The old Irish said: "Lightning never strikes the laurel."

**Father Had a Very Good Eye.**  
A little girl from out of visiting a little Jamestown Optimist says, and the vic that no one asked divine fore the meal was served always asks the blessing. "That's all right," said the little hostess, "plaid the little hostess to defend her part would, too, but he—Kansas City











# THE ANTIOCH NEWS

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Telephone Antioch 581

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1914

## AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell at Public  
Auction on his farm 6 miles east of  
Antioch, 5 miles west of Russell, 1 mile  
east of Pikeville, on the state line road,  
on

Tuesday, February, 24  
Commencing at 11:00 o'clock sharp,  
the following property to-wit:

10 head of horses—Black mare, 7  
years old, wt 1400; black mare 7 years  
old, wt 1400, in foal; gray mare 4 years  
old, wt 1300; bay gelding, 5 year old,  
wt 1200; bay mare, Norman, 3 years  
wt 1300; bay Gelding, Norman, 2 years,  
wt 1200; yearling colt, Norman; gray  
driving horse, 22 years old; gray draft  
horse, 13 years old; bay draft horse, 12  
years old, wt 1400, 6 milch cows, 5  
yearling heifers, 4 brood sows, 14  
young sheats.

Machinery—Deering corn binder, Mc-  
Cormick grain binder, Champion mower  
seeder, Chalmers hay rake, pulverizer,  
2 sulkey plows, 3 walking plows, sulky  
cultivator, walking cultivator, shovel  
plow, drag, 72 teeth, bob sleigh and  
box, hay rack and wagon, single har-  
ness, pair fly nets, double harness, top  
buggy, open buggy, 60 chickens.

Feed—4 stacks corn fodder, 100 bu  
oats, 50 bu barley, 4 ton mixed hay, 3  
stacks corn, caldron kettle, grind stone,  
household furniture and many other  
articles to numerous to mention.

Free lunch at noon.

Usual terms.

Eugene O'Hare, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

How?

Lions Made Excitement, Per on

Three lions broke loose and drift

ed a mule-harnessed to a cart with

a cinematograph rehearsal

at Luria, Germany. They hush, attack

devoured the animal, after frolic dur-

ing the animals were caught, upon killed and

third escaped into the forest, where two

lions were captured. The

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# REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FURNISHED BY  
Lake County Title and Trust Co.  
Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed.  
MASSON TEMPLER BUILDING  
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS  
LOUIS J. GURNEY Secretary

T S Olsen and wf to Frank  
Cervenka lots 1, 2, and 3 blk  
2 Howard Park Fox Lake qc \$ 100 00

Mox Tonk and wf to Chas Wal-  
ner and wf 140 acres in sec  
25 and 26 a Antioch w d 1 00

Mary M Shaw and hus to A H.  
Clapp, lots 163, 164 and 220  
Shows 2nd sub Fox Lake wd 2 00

Henry Klein and wf to C J Ar-  
bogast and wf let 8, blk 6,  
Klein's re-sub of Edgewater  
park, Antioch twp w d 10 00

One Way to Decrease Jags.  
In Copenhagen the police have  
created the number of drunks by de-  
a novel plan of "tit-for-tat." It is  
found drunk in the street, a man  
escorted home in a cab by a police-  
man, and the cab fare is charged to  
the publican who served the liquor.  
Needless to say, the police have  
very good care that no man with  
too much on their person shall drink  
they should be called "smiles, in case  
cab bill.

Had Mupile  
First Steno—And  
new boss? "Oh, oh to learn.  
He don't know. "How do you like your  
mar, speil?" "Second Steno—" "Oraa!  
do; he's jes' of a no more about grain-  
land Plain ends an' punctuation than I  
tavest out er college."—Clave-  
at Dealer.

An All to  
found all er "Danger in "Scorching."  
as good simonot doctor says he has  
att as a cyclot's pulse to beat as high  
to 450 times a minute immediately  
er maklog a fast mile. This illus-  
trates the danger of "scorching."

Move to Supply Pure Candy.  
Charitable persons of New York  
City are endeavoring to supply pure  
candy to the children of the slums in  
place of the poor material which has  
heretofore been in their reach.

One Thing Barred.  
The holy passion of friendship is  
of so sweet and steady and loyal and  
enduring a nature, that it will last  
through a whole lifetime, if not asked  
to lead money.—Mark Twain.

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS, ANTIOCH, ILL.

Mexican Love of Flowers.  
There is one love of flowers.  
Mexican housewifery charm about  
Fyte in the D. writes H. Hamilton  
charm of flowy Mail. That is the  
flowers. There. All Mexicans love  
street bare homes present to the  
barred and unlovely walls, with  
Very often close curtained windows,  
as you go through, you get a glimpse  
where the open door of a patio  
leaves a sunlight flickers on green  
you mand vivid blossoms. Always  
even if you count upon such an interior  
if you cannot see it.

Significance of the Ring.  
The signet ring and seals were used  
in Bible times as pledges of different  
kinds from owner to owner in business  
transactions. The "Olmec," or wed-  
ding ring, also of Bible times, was a  
cunningly devised affair in two sec-  
tions, and at the ceremony one was  
given to the bride and the other to the  
groom. This ring has been reproduced  
at several weddings in recent years  
as an odd fancy.

All the Difference.  
The pessimist Fletcherizes his quip-  
ples pills. The optimist gets tread by  
a bear and enjoys the view.—Yale  
Record.

Hard to Steer Proper Course.  
If you praise yourself your own lit-  
tle world, which thinks it knows you,  
will meek and gibe at you for a boast-  
er, while if you say you have a poor  
opinion of yourself it will gladly take  
you at your own low valuation.

To Keep Waxed Floor in Order.  
Go over the floor once a week with  
a mixture of equal parts of turpen-  
tine, sweet oil and vinegar, using a  
soft cloth. Polish after this with a  
soft rag, which may be wrapped around  
a floor broom.

Male Protects the Young.  
The pipe fish take care of their  
young in a manner that is entirely pe-  
culiar. The newly laid eggs are taken  
care of by the male, he having a sort  
of fold on either side of his body. Be-  
neath these "flaps" he secretes the  
eggs, and when the young are hatched  
he continues to carry them in this  
pouch until they are old enough to  
look out for themselves.

Wisdom.  
A man who is worth more than  
\$1,000,000 can get any commonplace  
remark accepted as an epigram.

Not Always.  
A man who carries a fine umbrella  
may not always know enough to get  
in out of the wet.

In His Spare  
Two negroes were  
young sons, and the  
intended to make a  
astronomer. "At's a li-  
cluded. "Yes," draw-  
"Yoh done for me  
what's he gwine to  
time?"

Mrs. Blonde  
Mrs. Kowler—"Is it  
cousin, Mr. Perkins, is  
Blunderby—"Yes, Robert  
the benedictine."

Expensive Acquaintance.  
Wife—I suppose we  
Spicer a wedding  
(grouchily)—I warned  
too intimate with that  
she was one of the kind  
d to get mar-  
ried soon.

Popular Mechanics  
Magazine  
300  
ARTICLES  
300  
ILLUSTRATIONS

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300  
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# BANK OF ANTIOCH

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

A PLAN FOR SAVING MONEY

A General banking business conducted in a safe, conservative manner. We give careful attention to small accounts as well as large. For the benefit and assistance of depositors in our Savings department, we have adopted these handsome nickel-plated banks, and will lend one without







## GORE DENIES CHARGE

BLIND SENATOR TELLS JURY WHAT HAPPENED IN HOTEL AT WASHINGTON.

### DIDN'T ATTACK MRS. BOND

Statesman Says He Believed Woman Was Taking Him to Parlor When He Was Taken to Another Room.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 18.—Political opposition on Monday was held responsible by Thomas P. Gore, United States senator from Oklahoma, for the damage suit for \$50,000, filed against him by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond, who alleges the senator from Oklahoma attacked her in a Washington hotel.

Senator Gore took the witness stand in his own behalf. He denied making an attack on Mrs. Bond and said he believed the charge to have been made to injure him in his campaign for re-election as the Democratic candidate for the senate.

Senator Gore was asked about his acquaintance with Mrs. Bond, the plaintiff, and replied that he remembered meeting her at a reception here, and that her husband's candidacy for internal revenue collector was mentioned at the time. He said he had not given her any encouragement about her husband's candidacy.

Regarding the alleged assault in Washington, the senator, in reply to questions, told of meeting Mrs. Bond at her hotel after she had telephoned him making the appointment. He never knew that James R. Jacobs, T. E. Robertson and others were at the hotel at the time.

"I had never been in there before," he said, "and when I reached the door Mrs. Bond approached me in the lobby. I supposed we were to go to the hotel parlor, but she took me to another room."

"Where did you sit?" Senator Gore was asked.

"I sat in a rocking chair," replied he. "We talked about the appointment of her husband. I told her again there was no chance for him. She seemed to feel that he had lost."

"I arose, remarking that I must go, and Mrs. Bond took hold of my hands. She was remarking that I was going to have a hard race. At that moment the telephone bell rang and she answered it. Then she came back and sat on the bed."

"We talked only a few minutes. I arose and she took hold of my hand, then fell on the bed. I asked: 'What does this mean?' Just then Robertson came into the room and told her to stop that signaling."

"Did you at any time touch Mrs. Bond?" he was asked.

"I did not," the senator replied. Continuing his testimony, Senator Gore said he told Robertson he wanted to see Mrs. Bond again.

"I asked her if she had anything to say about the incident. I want to know what this means," I said. "She replied she didn't want her husband to know about it. Robertson also said he had nothing to say about it."

"The senator said he saw Dr. J. H. Earp of Oklahoma City the next day and discussed the incident.

"I told him," he said, "that if anyone said I did anything improper it was an infamous lie."

Senator Gore denied that he told Mrs. Bond to try to get Mrs. Bond out of city.

### 405 ARE PERILED ON SHIP

Liner Roma Ashore Off No Man's Land—Wireless Message Says Boat Is Helpless.

New York, Feb. 18.—The agents of the Fabre line confirmed the news that their liner Roma is ashore off No Man's Land, south of Martha's Vineyard. Wireless advice received by the agents on Monday said the Roma was resting easily. There are 405 passengers aboard. The ship is bound for New York from Mediterranean ports.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 18.—The radio station here picked up an "S. O. S." call from the Fabre liner Roma Sunday saying that she was ashore on the south side of No Man's Land. The wireless message from the Roma says:

"Send powerful towboat and well provided with towing materials. Impossible for us to get off with our own means."

Brest, France, Feb. 18.—Practically no word has been received of the French liner Niagara, which, bound from Havre for New York with 117 passengers aboard, was forced to turn back because of broken propellers, and is returning to a French port.

The Niagara was reported in distress on Sunday about 135 miles off Brest. The steamer Bordeaux had to its assistance.

Yeggen Make Big Haul. Edgelyville, Pa., Feb. 18.—Yeggen, a strike in the office of C. E. Yeggen, Bonaor refuses to amount missing, but it is good authority the loss is may be \$50,000.

Arrested as Museum Frauds. St. Louis, Feb. 17.—Dr. David Davison and Dr. Charles Adams, who have been conducting a museum of anatomy, were arrested on federal warrants. They were charged with devising a scheme to defraud patients.

Marky Goes to Jail. Feb. 18.—Tom Shirkoy, a heavyweight pugilist, was in jail for 30 days in jail for maintaining a disorderly house.

Boats Held in Ice Two Days. Chicago, Feb. 17.—Forty-eight hours' imprisonment in the ice ended for the passengers and crew of the steamers Kansas and Arizona. They reached port after one of the hardest struggles ever experienced by the ships.

Sluggers Shoot Two Men. Chicago, Feb. 17.—Rubin Pavish, owner of the Cosmopolitan Chandeliers company, was shot and probably fatally wounded while protecting leaders Breverman, one of his employees, from three men who attacked the latter.

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## CARRANZA DISTRIBUTES

ANTI-SLAVERY CLOTHING TO THE POOR



General Carranza (arrow) at the distribution of clothing, etc., to the poor of Hermosilla. The supplies were collected from the merchants by the young folk of the city for those who had suffered from the ravages of the war and the distribution was directed by the constitutional leader.

## RIOT BLOCKS TAX LAW

OPPOSITION DESTROYS BALLOT BOX IN JAP HOUSE.

Two Navy Officials Ordered Before Court Marital Assault Made on Minister.

Tokyo, Feb. 16.—Japan's lower house as the scene of unprecedented disorder and did not adjourn until after midnight. The members of the opposition destroyed the ballot box in order to prevent the adoption of the business tax, which the masses wish abolished.

Riotous scenes on the floor of the house continued throughout the session, which extended over many hours, the obstructionists blocking the government at every turn.

The minister of the interior, Kei Hara, had a narrow escape from injury when two men leaped into his automobile but were seized by detectives. All the parties charge that the others are hiring henchmen to resort to violence.

Vice-Admiral Koichi Fujii, formerly Japanese naval attaché at Berlin, and Captain Sawaaki have been ordered before a court-martial on the charge of bribery in connection with allegations that Admiral Fujii and other officers received illicit commissions for influencing allotment of admiralty contracts in favor of a German firm. The naval minister has been used as a weapon in an effort to discredit and overthrow the ministry.

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## OFFICIAL KILLS SELF

NEW YORK STATE OFFICIAL, SUB-POENAED IN GRAFT CASE, ENDS LIFE.

COMMITTS ACT AFTER CHURCH

Accounts Under Investigation, But Nothing Wrong Found, Though He Borrowed From Bank—District Attorney Whitman Is Mystified.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 17.—John J. Kennedy committed suicide in the Markham hotel here on Sunday by cutting his throat with a razor. His body was found by his son, who a few hours before had accompanied his father and mother to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament to attend morning services.

There was no note found, nor was there anything known that would explain why he should have decided to end his life. Kennedy was to have testified on Monday in the graft case in New York that is being conducted by District Attorney Whitman. A subpoena was served upon him Saturday.

A copy of the subpoena and a sleeping car reservation on the night train to New York were found in his pocket. He had previously refused to waive immunity and testify when asked to do so by Mr. Whitman. According to a report here, Mr. Whitman is in possession of Mr. Kennedy's bank accounts, showing that the state treasurer had borrowed money from several banks that were depositories of state funds.

New York, Feb. 17.—District Attorney Whitman is unable to account for the suicide of State Treasurer Kennedy because of any evidence that he has against him. It is true that Kennedy has borrowed money from several banks, in one at least of which state funds had been deposited, but this would hardly seem to be sufficient motive for suicide.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Illinois leads all states in the value of its agricultural products, according to a statement issued on Friday by the census bureau, based on reports received from its agents. The relative rank of the first nine states in regard to value of 1909 crops showed that Illinois led with a total valuation for all farm crops of \$372,000,000; Iowa was second with \$315,000,000; Texas third with \$298,000,000, followed by Ohio with \$230,000,000; Georgia, \$227,000,000; Missouri, \$221,000,000; Kansas, \$215,000,000; New York, \$209,000,000, and Indiana, \$204,000,000. Illinois ranked first in the production of corn, followed by Iowa and Missouri, and led also in the production of oats, followed by Iowa and Minnesota. Eleven of the leading crops showed a total aggregate value of \$4,813,281,000 and corn was the most valuable.

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## Co-operative Farm Marketing

in Europe and May Be Done  
to the Profit of Both  
Farmer and Consumer

MATHEW S. DUDGEON

### AN IRISH SCHOOL MASTER.



Quinn and His Pupils at His Social Center Schoolhouse.

Innskeken, County Louth, Ireland.—In America we are trying in a more or less conscious effort to make the schoolhouse the educational and social center and the school master a community leader. In Ireland without any set purpose this result is already secured. At Innskeken, in County Louth, for example, John Quinn, the school master, is the big man. By virtue of his natural qualities and by reason of his secretarial position in the co-operative association he is the farmers' banker, their business manager and adviser, their agricultural expert, and a temperance reformer. In fact he is a community leader. His schoolhouse is a social center for the people go for co-operative action, for temperance lectures, and for public gatherings of all sorts. I have been to County Donegal and have seen what the co-operative enterprise centered at Dunglow have done for a region which is naturally unproductive. Under the leadership of Paddy Gallagher, a native business genius, co-operation has brought comfort, relative prosperity and hopefulness to a community which was previously a desolate combination of peat bogs and rock fields.

To have stood here to see the results of co-operation when I visited the Louth county Louth would compare favorably with the richest of our own middle western

#### The Average Irish Farmer.

ious to find the average small farmer who is a member of the co-operative society and willing to talk its affairs, we were directed to a Meeghan, who operated a but two Irish miles from the village we wanted out to Meeghan's. The consciousness was forced on me that in this section Ireland is being "starving Ireland." The are carefully cultivated—cultivated they seldom are in the states. The crops are well kept. The heavy crops indicate a high degree of fertility. Each cottage gives out of prosperity and self-respect. Upon the faces of those we meet we see nothing to indicate that the local Irish are poverty-stricken. We find Meeghan on a 40-acre farm of which he is proud and justly so. The fields, the stacks of rich grain, the grade live stock, all demonstrate it is possible to make money out of the local agricultural situation.

#### Buy Farm for Less Than Rent.

Meeghan himself, a vigorous fellow, of enthusiasm and helpfulness, explains to his farm prior to his purchase. The land under the landlord's title was not providing for an arduous life as between landlord and tenant. The value once fixed the government pays for the land, and then puts the tenant who becomes a purchaser to repay the purchase price in sixty years, each year keeping up the rent at two and three-fourths cent and paying in addition a half installment upon the principle tells how his father paid, as rent, 18 pounds per year, while himself in buying the farm is now paying, including both interest and installment on principal only 14 pounds per year. Quite naturally he has a keen appreciation of the income laws which enabled him to pay to obtain the farm by the payment of less money each year than only went for rent alone.

This is to him the important thing, Mr. Meeghan. His father had a tenant. A new thatch on the big new slate on the roof, or a new cow, could not be obtained any way from the landlord. It is contributed by the tenant, new that will in thirty days be put off the place. The result was to prevent all permanent improvement in this entire region. We have not been able to discover a single place that had been planted by farmers. In fact there were full trees here where

we have seen a new farm building or any permanent repairs on old buildings or any other farm improvement. Inquiry invariably has revealed that it had been added since the farm went into the hands of a purchasing tenant. In other words, Meeghan and other tenant purchasers feel now that in making repairs or improvements they are working for themselves, adding value to their own property, where formerly any improvements made were for the benefit of the landlord for whom they had no particular liking.

Farmer's Views on Co-Operation. We asked him what he thought of the co-operative society and what use he had made of it. "Before the co-operative society was organized," he said, "it was difficult to procure fertilizers. While the department of agriculture analyzed the soils and taught the farmers, by bulletins and otherwise, the elements which must enter into fertilizers it was absolutely impossible for the tenant to procure the elements in proper proportion. Fertilizers were high too."

Now, as he explained, the co-operative societies buy the elements going into the fertilizers and themselves mix them in the proper proportions. The co-operative association not only guarantees the quality of the fertilizers furnished to their members, but sells them at a greatly reduced price. That they are better than the manures purchased of the regular traders is evidenced by the actual effects upon the crops.

#### Co-Operative Credit.

It was evident that in Meeghan's estimation the greatest benefit to the members of the local organization is from the credit society branch of it. The farmers in this vicinity had been well taught and were anxious to improve their stock to get better implements, to use commercial fertilizers properly compounded, to plant better seeds. Before the co-operative credit association was organized they were unable to do anything of this sort. Since the co-operative organization has been in operation, however, it is easy to get from the society a small loan for any of these purposes and the farmers were in consequence steadily improving their property. In other words he seemed to think that the improvements in rural agricultural methods which we see everywhere would have been absolutely impossible without this little local credit society. Meeghan himself through loans secured of the co-operative credit society had been enabled to purchase blooded stock and had bought improved implements and tested seeds.

We found upon our return to the village that school was just closing and Quinn went with us to his home, which although modest, was as trim and comfortable as any village home which we have ever been privileged to visit in America. He talked freely of the affairs of the society, showed us the books and records and explained the methods and practices employed in the co-operative conduct of the business.

#### A Simple Organization.

The co-operative society has no headquarters and consequently has no rent to pay. The home of the secretary is the office of the society. There the banking business as well as the other affairs of the society are conducted by him out of school hours. The little society has 600 members, each member having one share upon which he has advanced about sixty cents. The credit society, a branch of the co-operative association, has 161 members.

"The society meets," he said, "four times each year. At those times the members give us orders for the goods which we handle co-operatively, including seeds, manures, implements and occasionally other articles. We go over the old accounts and arrange for their payment or extension. We consult about local farm problems, about seeds, manures and rotation of crops, exchanging ideas as to methods of meeting various questions that arise. There is no co-operative store here and we never keep articles in stock. We order seeds, manures or implements and notify the farmer

when they arrive. He takes care of them generally within twenty-four hours. We can do this because most of our members are near by. We get everything a little cheaper and of better quality than do the regular traders. In nothing, however, has the improvement in quality been so marked as in seeds and manures.

#### How a Farmers' Bank Loans Money.

"Our organization loans money to its members at 5 1/2 per cent. To depositors we give three per cent. on all deposits. We thus do business upon a margin of 2 1/2 per cent. On the other hand the joint stock bank nearest here charges 6 1/2 per cent. interest, but pays only 2 1/2 per cent. interest on deposits. They require a margin of four per cent. on which to do business. Not only have the joint stock banks a wider margin on the loans, but the worst of it is you cannot get a loan from a joint stock bank for more than three months. They never loan for longer than that time although sometimes, of course, they will grant renewals. The trouble is that these renewals are hard on the farmer. These banks are only in the larger places. Very often the farmer has to go some distance, take his suitcase with him, pay their expenses, give them their dinner, and I am afraid, sometimes treat them to liquid refreshments. If we have a man who wants money and he lives near by we simply ask him to bring in two good men as sureties, and if they are all right and the man is honest and a good worker and his neighbors speak well of him there is no difficulty and very little formality in getting the loan. In addition to our deposits we have arranged for an overdraft from the Bank of Ireland at Dundalk. They co-operate with us in a friendly manner and help us much."

"There has been a wonderful improvement in this community since the land tenure laws went into effect and the tenants are getting to be owners. It is a wonderful thing. People who were slovenly and whose premises were absolutely unfit to live in have now purchased their premises and are improving them and are living under much better conditions. They used to be afraid their rent would be raised if they fixed things up. The old age pension has helped many of the old people; for there are many pensioners in this vicinity."

#### How Little It Costs.

The books of the company show that the only expenses incurred are the compensation of the school teacher as secretary and manager, \$60 per year; registration fees of \$8 per year; and in addition postage and stationery to the amount of two or three dollars. The total of these items is only about \$70, this being the only expense incurred for an entire year.

The demand for small rural credit associations in Ireland is very great. The joint stock banks are not so well scattered throughout the rural section in Ireland as they are in some parts of the United States. Often the expense of traveling to the bank and the paying of the expenses of the sureties, as Quinn explained, is considerable. It is said that these expenses in addition to interest, make a small farm loan cost 20 to 40 per cent. If a young farmer is buying young stock, pigs, for example, it is far beyond the period of three months before they will be ready for sale. If he buys fertilizers he can expect no results for six to ten months. Returns upon good seeds are equally slow in coming in and on the money placed in the new implements and equipment he gets returns still more slowly. For these men a three months' loan is of little use. The installment city system of loans, does not really help the borrower, but in a sense cripples him. It is only fair to state, however, that the large banks, although their methods are unsuited to the farmer, are on the whole honest and just in their charges and practices. The difficulty is that their methods of business make it absolutely impossible for the farmer to deal with them profitably.

#### How Character Counts.

But here in Innskeken and wherever in Ireland a co-operative credit society has been formed, any farmer, be he tenant or landlord, with a good reputation for honesty and industry, can by furnishing two sureties from among his neighbors get any reasonable amount as a loan for one year. To do this involves almost no delay or trouble or expense. The bank is near by. Co-operative farmers are neighbors. Citizens, ready to help one another, so that sureties are easily secured. The interest is at a low rate. The borrower can rest assured that he will not be unduly crowded as to repayment if misfortune should overtake him, for those with whom he deals understand fully his circumstances. In fact the committee which decides his fate is composed of farmers like himself who know what hard luck is, who have likely themselves been borrowers, who are friendly to him and will give him a chance. This is the form of credit loans most common in Ireland.

Such a co-operative credit bank could be organized to advantage in many American communities particularly in those states where there are no banks in the smaller cities and villages. They will inevitably be organized in such communities unless bankers cease trying to force down the throats of the farmers the inelastic, unsuitable city methods of doing business. The question is, are the bankers going to crowd the farmers into these co-operative credit enterprises? The banks must grant longer, time and more liberal and elastic terms on personal loans. They must arrange for mortgages which run over longer periods of time and which are to be repaid in moderate installments as the slow farm profits come in. Co-operative credit may not be necessary. It is up to the banker.

## WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



### Prisoner Sends Pictures to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson

WASHINGTON.—When President Wilson reached Washington after his vacation on the gulf coast, he found awaiting him two pencil portraits, one of himself and the other of Mrs. Wilson. There was also a story, the like of which he had not met with every day since he entered the White House. The pictures are the work of a convict in Sing Sing prison, and the story is that of his life. Both pictures and story are remarkable, so much so that several philanthropists in New York city, which was the scene in recent years of the crime of which the prisoner was convicted, saw to it that the pictures were sent to the White House, and have tried to implant a bit of hope in the man behind the bars.

Under one consideration only was the story of the pictures and contents of the letter which accompanied them revealed by the philanthropists, and that was absolute secrecy as to the prisoner's name and the details of his crime.

The convict's letter to the president was as follows:

"To the President of the United States.  
Your Excellency: It is not a desire to present a work of art which prompts me to send you this picture, for I realize there must be many cruder tokens of highest regard and sincerest esteem which have been engendered within one of your humblest admirers."

"This picture and that of Mrs. Wilson are the only ones I have ever attempted; there were no mechanical aids—just the naked eye. All the work moments of three months. It was executed in a cell whose dimensions are 3 1/2 by 7 by 6 feet. The cell was illuminated by an 8-candlepower lamp, and the enlargement was made from a newspaper print, which accompanies the pictures."

"In view of these things it is hoped the crudities shall be overlooked, and each line and plane will testify to the respect and veneration in which the president is held by an obscure young man so low down in the social scale. Respectfully,

### Nettleton Declares Mustache Will Have to Go

JOHN GILBERT NETTLETON, secretary to Congressman Martin B. Madden of Chicago, is having a hard time convincing his friends in the capital black mustache. Here is the history of the hairbrush adornment.

Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton had tired of conventional vacations. They wanted something out of the ordinary, and so they engaged passage on a lumber boat on the great lakes last summer.

The ill-fated voyage took the vessel to many places, with most of the time passed in open lake. Shaving seemed a loss of time and somewhat of a useless effort. Therefore the captain and Mr. Nettleton decided to let their whiskers grow. Eventually they made Duluth and with the usual longing of good sailors, couldn't resist going ashore. Whiskers, by that time luxuriant, were sacrificed, but the mustaches were left on. By the time Chicago was again reached Mr. Nettleton's facial attitudinal had become a matter of pride. He has nourished it tenderly ever since. But, alas! It will probably have to go after all.

"It is either the loss of my mustache or of the kisses of one of my dearest friends," said Mr. Nettleton. "And I guess it will have to be the mustache. When three-year-old Paul Henderson, Jr., Mr. Madden's grandson, was making the round of the family the other night, kissing them good night, he overlooked me."

"When I reminded the young man, he acknowledged the oversight, but he pointed to my prized mustache, and declared in a pleading voice that it tickled. He compromised by kissing what my friends know to be a high forehead, acted for its scarcity of hair."

"I guess the mustache will have to go."

### Always Eating Something at the Food Bureau

THEY are always eating something down at the bureau of food hygiene. Incidentally they study out mathematically the different ingredients which can best be combined with a certain brand of nutrient to make a pleasant dish, and the result of these experiments are duly set forth by Uncle Sam in his official cook-books. One time they started on tomatoes. They succeeded in doing things to tomatoes that the most imaginative tomato on earth never anticipated. They achieved feats that were wonders, and everybody duly performed the rite of gastronomy, savoring the food and giving comfortable consideration to the progress of digestion.

It may not be supposed that this is by the newspapers and millions of people in the United States follow. They are given chief credit for the recent popularity of mutton—not lamb, but good old English mutton.

It was Dr. Milner's idea that if more people would eat full-grown sheep instead of lambs the supply of meat in the United States would be perceptibly increased. Coming from old English stock himself and appreciating the value set out to carry the ideas into effect.

That he was wonderfully successful was subsequently attested by requests he received for copies of the book which he put out through the department.

### "Treasury Clerk" Comes Back After Fifty Years

JOHN BURROUGHS of Roxbury, N. Y., naturalist, the other day unostentatiously visited with Representative Edmund Platt the scene of his labors places that are now viewed daily by thousands of tourists, who on coming to the capital make the treasury one of their chief points of interest, were as virgin territory to Mr. Burroughs, although he had a half century ago worked in the treasury building for nine years as clerk and later as national bank examiner for 11 years.

Mr. Burroughs found some places in the treasury unchanged despite the lapse of time since he had before visited them, and pointed out the place on the second floor where he had written his "Wake Robin," published in 1871, the second book compiled by this now famous man of letters. He met several men whom he had not seen since he worked with them more than 40 years ago, and shook hands with several women who had served with him as clerks, and several men who had served him as messengers in the long ago.

Mr. Burroughs was introduced to United States Treasurer John Burke. Earlier in the day Mr. Burroughs called on President Wilson.

Since 1874 Mr. Burroughs has lived on a farm, devoting his time to fruit culture and literature.

THIS IS WHERE I WROTE "WAKE ROBIN"

## SWEEPSTAKE UPON SWEEPSTAKE

CANADA ADDING OTHERS TO ITS  
SERIES OF VICTORIES.

A Manitoba Steer Carries Off Similar  
Honors to Those Won by a Half-  
Brother in 1912.

When Glencarnock I., the Aberdeen-Angus steer, owned by Mr. McGregor of Brandon, Manitoba, carried off the sweepstakes at the Chicago Live Stock Show in 1912, it was considered to be a great victory for barley, oats and grass versus corn. So that there might be no doubt of the superiority of barley feeding, Manitoba climate, and judgment in selecting the animal, Mr. McGregor placed in competition in 1913, another Aberdeen-Angus, a half-brother to the animal that won last year, and secured a second victory in the second year. In other classes he had excellent winnings, but the big victory was the sweepstakes for the best steer. This victory proved that Manitoba-grown barley and oats, and prairie hay, had properties better than any contained in corn, which in the past has been looked upon as being superior to other grains in fattening and finishing qualities. Not only this, but Glencarnock's victory proves that the climate of the prairie provinces of western Canada, in combination with rich foods that are possessed by that country, tends to make cattle raising a success at little cost. Other winnings at the live stock show which placed western Canada in the class of big victors were: Three firsts, seven seconds, and five other prizes in Clydesdales.

The winners, Bryce, Taber, Sutherland, Slater, Mutch, McLean, Haggerty, Leckie and the University of Saskatchewan are like family names in Saskatchewan. Each one had "the goods" that won honor to himself and combined made a name and record for Saskatchewan.

Look at the recent victories won by western Canada within the past three years.

In February, 1911, Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, showed a peck of oats at the National Corn Exposition, held at Columbus, Ohio, and carried off the Colorado silver trophy, valued at \$1,500.

In February, 1913, the same men, father and son, had a similar victory at Columbia, N. C., and should they win in 1914 at Dallas, Texas, they will own the trophy.

In 1911, Seager Wheeler of Rosthern won \$1,000 in gold at the New York Land Show for the best 100 pounds of wheat.

In 1912 at the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, Mr. Holmes of Cardston won the \$2,500 Rumley engine for best wheat in the world.

In 1913, at the Dry Farming Congress, held at Tulsa, Okla., Mr. P. Gerlack of Allen, Saskatchewan, carried off the honors and a threshing machine for the best bushel of wheat shown in competition with the world.

In 1913 at the International Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., Canada won the majority of the world's honors in individual classes, and seven out of the sixteen sweepstakes, including the grand prize for the best bushel of hard wheat.

The grand prize, a threshing machine, was won by Paul Gerlack for best bushel of hard wheat, which weighed 71 pounds to the bushel, and was of the Marquis variety.

In the district in which the wheat was grown that won this prize, there were thousands of acres this year that would have done as well. Mr. Gerlack is to be congratulated, as well as the province of Saskatchewan, and western Canada as a whole, for the great success that has been achieved in both grain and cattle.

Other prizes at the same place were:

Best peck of barley, Nicholas Tetmiger, Claresholm, Alberta.  
Best peck of oats, E. J. Langan, Elfrass, Saskatchewan.  
Best bushel of flax, John Flewa, Carnduff, Saskatchewan.  
Best sheaf of barley, A. H. Crossman, Kindersley, Saskatchewan.  
Best sheaf of flax, R. C. West, Kindersley, Saskatchewan.  
Best sheaf of oats, Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alberta.

In district exhibits, Swift Current, Trade Award, with Maple Creek second.

Other exhibitors and winners were: Red Fife spring wheat, E. A. Fredrick, Maple Creek.  
Other variety of hard spring wheat, S. Englehart, Abernethy, Sask.  
Black oats, Alex. Woolley, Horton, Alta.

Western rye grass, W. S. Craighton, Stalwart, Sask.  
Sheaf of Red Fife wheat, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.  
Sheaf of Marquis wheat, C. N. Carney, Dysart, Sask.

Oats, any other variety, Wm. S. Simpson, Pambrun, Sask.  
Two-rowed barley, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.  
Six-rowed barley, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Western rye grass, Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alta.  
Alaska clover, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.—Advertisement.

Face and Fight Worry. Realize your worries for what they are worth—for what they really are. Face them—stare them in the face. Leave the future to the future, and all your worrying and anxious wondering will not alter it an atom. All you do is to burden yourself with your exaggerated conception of your worry to carry it with you upon into your future. Face limits and fight it.

Colorado has treasurers.



